

James Bay

NUM. XI.

THE

[VOL. II.]

# KENTUCKE GAZETTE,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1788.

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD at his Office in Main Street, where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for this paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.

## NOTICE

WHEREAS Hector Lithgow, who, in or about the year 1704, served as a private in his Britannic Majesty's 77th regiment, then quartered at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, left that place for Great Britain, and proceeded in the same capacity to the half ladies, where he died in the year 1784, possessed of a considerable property, and by his last will and testament bequeathed the same to John and Hugh Lithgow, his two sons, who were born in the said town of Halifax, and lately resided there, and also Frances Sweeting, their mother: this is therefore to notify the said John and Hugh Lithgow and Frances Sweeting, or any of them, that satisfactory information of the whole transaction may be received at Halifax, by applying to Misses Brymer and Father at New York to Thomas Pope esq; at Philadelphia to Archibald Gay, Letitia court.

Any who may have it in their power to give satisfactory information with respect to the above persons, or any of them, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

The Printers in the West India islands and the states of America are directed to insert the above advertisement, and the charge of the same will be defrayed by transmitting of accounts to either of the above gentlemen.

I HAVE several Tracts of Land in this District which I would sell for Cash Tobacco, Young Cattle, Merchandise or Public Securities at their Puffing Value Viz.

1500 Acres on Hinkton's fork of Licking in Bourbon County.  
2000 Acres on the Kentucky in Fayette  
850 Acres in several Tracts on the Waters of Dicks River in Lincoln; all Patented in my Name, etc.

2000 Acres on the Beech fork and 1000 on the Waters of Cox's Creek in Nelson Patented in the Name of William de Val.

8000 Acres in Entries and surveys in the Name of David Griffith, besides about 30,000 Acres of the Waters of Sandy and Licking Creeks, and the Ohio, in different Names.

I would also Let out for a few Years, some Valuable Lands near St. Louis' Station Hickman's Creek, North Elkhorn and several Places on the Kentucky in Fayette, and in the Counties of Lincoln and Nelson.

CHRISTOPHER GREENUP,  
Danville, 25th. Oct. 1788.

## NOTICE.

A LARGE company will meet at the Cabin, and the 24th of November instead of the 19th (as published in our last) in order to start early the next day through the Wilderness. As it is very dangerous on account of the Indians, it is hoped each person will go well armed.

TO BE SOLD  
FOR inspected Tobacco, a likely Negro  
Wench Engage of the Printer.

To the Printer of the KENTUCKE GAZETTE.

Shall Mar-a-lour be taken in the prafs.  
Grant but as many fots of Mind as Moſt.

Sir,

HOW happy it is for Mankind, that the Divine author of Nature has graciously bestowed to each of us, organs of perception nearly similar. In consequence, no two Men with their eyes open will dispute that this paper is not white, or that the letters are not black; or with respect to feeling, whether iron is hard or soft. The sense of hearing is not less uniform; we are pleased with harmony, vexed by discord. How then Sir can you account for the amazing variety of sentiments and opinions which pervade the human race: will you have any objection to the solution given by my favorite author above quoted, or do you not think that if Mr. Pope had said nothing on the subject, the various able statesmen, found politicians, not to say one word of infallible Divines met already in Kentucky might have been full sufficient to have convinced you, or have drawn from you some similar observation: if you will believe them, Sir, they are all right, and yet most affly nearly all must be wrong. NATURALISTS have taken notice of above three hundred sorts of Moſt: I make no doubt there are twice as many sorts of mind; but, Sir, among the infinite variety (for every man differs in some degree) it is necessary for the sake of plauſible conceptions and in order to inspect the leading principles to throw the various kinds into different classes, and then, Sir, like a good General, You see a one view the several Brigades, Battalions, and Companies; you see the manœuvring, the marches and counter marches, and if you can only find out the principal others, and the principles of action, you will easily account for all the rest. I am only Sir, at present enumerate some few of the classes, referring the others for your future amusement as I shall judge you deserve it.

I select then the following. The POMPous. The HUMELY SERIOUS. The BELLOWING INVENTIVE. The SEASIDE. The LANDS; and last and worst of all the SNEAKING CLASS. -- The heads of these classes are easily distinguished, they are fond Sir, of being seen and known and for that purpose are sure to court your favor that by your means they may appear in public, or else they will mount stumps, or wagons, and adduce the people vive voce. For instance a card in your paper No. VI is a strong proof of the Pompous, it speaks thus. I was Sir, a - I am Sir, a - but with all submision (that is to say with no submision at all) you Sir, have neither relations, property, or credit, in short Sir, you are a stranger, and a mere nobody this matches too as I shall their hegeleter of the SNEAKING CLASS. I am sorry the Complainant has discovered a superior rank in the second class, I hope, however, he will reform quite his company, and join with the candid.

The next in order is the BELLOWING INVENTIVE. The greatest commander I ever knew, belonging to this class, was a certain Junius who could peal and bdaub the Enemy with vast dexterity, he would advance his whole force: -- lay on unmercifully, and then, at pleasure would either leave the poor Devils half murdered, or if he thought proper cure the wounded infinty, with a sort of plauſible readily accepted by the patient. PORCICOLA was certainly tutored by Junius, but it is equally certain he has been a back ward scholar and though he possesseſ the bellowing inventive, yet he wants the manner and the address of his great master. Observe Sir, his second attack on the Complainant; like an unskillful surgeon, he has laid open the wrong wound, - and hacked it much, - has cut too deep, - and what is worse than all has applied no healing Jave, -- left it bare, - exposed it to kneeecfaryview, and indeed PORCICOLA (whoever you are or I know you not) you have gained no credit.

The SERIOUS CLASS is that which does honor to mankind: It is with pleasure I discover them,

the outward garb Sir, is easily known, but if I am not much mistaken PHIOPATRIA possesseſ it inwardly and a Genius of the same stamp is only rous'd when he addresses the Complainant under the signature of a Fellow Citizen. Those of this class must, however, proceed *cautiously* perfection is not to be expected, and yet much is expected, for, if they inadvertently step aside, or if pleased with the Pompous they throw away the Serious, the end of such characters will be contemptible. I come now to THE CANDID, and in this class there is likewise contained those who do honor to the species. It is mostly composed of the young, and middle aged, for you may observe, Sir, multitudes as they advance in years quit their rank and join with the serious: others are pleased with the Pompous, and some few will even fall back and degrade both themselves and all their Connections by joining with the sneaking class. A peculiar cheerfulness of mind, liberality of sentiment and universal Philanthropy are the characteristics of the Candid, and those of all others are most to be respected who have a command in this class committed by Providence. But alas Sir, how few attain to this exalted station. Not the FAUSTA; not the WAGBANEUS; nor the O Baurus!

I will now condescend to take notice of the SNEAKING CLASS. I hope there are but few in this Country: for these of all others are, to be sure, made up of persons the most mean and contemptible of the whole Human species. I should have informed you Sir, (but I make no doubt but you might often have observed it) that this class is never permitted to be in rank with any others; they want courage to be in front, and are of too blinking a quality, to be cloſe in the rear. In consequence, they sneak behind, and follow Mankind like fo'my Mongrels. They often lay in ambush and what renders them truly contemptible, take advantage of the candid Man and without making themselves known throw Anecdotes, Cards and Squibbs, not possesseſ the common feelings of humanity. They will defame a virtuous Character, tell lies, - or in short, go any lengths, provided they can do it sneakingly, and the whole is carried on without the least tincture of sensibility. The Publisher of an Anecdote in your Paper No. VI. is without doubt commander in chief of the sneaking class, tho' he deserves credit for the pious laughable story he has given us of the WOODEN STILE. I should not have known but for this circumstance, who he alluded to by the appellation of CRAZY JEM. As I have undertaken Sir, a critical review of your late Publications, I must make some remarks on this said Anecdote and its anonymous Author. Such a low lived, mean, pitiful way of informing the Public of the adventure of Crazy Jem and his Wooden Stile, is truly contemptible. Thou dark Adulterer! Thou sneaking thief! Thou deg̃ of Matter! Thou Child of sin! You call forth my indignation not for the Subject for it is laughable but for the manner. Thou creeping reptile! Thou Torporific Eel! how couldst thou find courage to ask what had become of the wooden Stile? thou knowest it was stolen Wood and all from your underhanded, unmanly, unmanly, your fly, shameful, pitiful Blackguard, grovelling, dirty, premeditated, unprovoked attack upon poor Jem and his Stile I am convinced YOU MUST BE THE THIEF. Ten Dollars have been offered as reward and to do Jem a kindness, if you will RETURN I will be security the money shall be paid you, and if possible no questions asked.

But Mr. Printer I will view the said Anecdote in another light you Sir must see it, every candid Man must see it as a mere miserable abſerſe to undermine the sentiments of a person, whose fears were justly alarmed at the proceedings of the last Convention and the Almighty Political power recommended to be given to the next. A person who has and always will stand forth when he perceives the welfare of his Country endangered by any injurious encroachments of power and will candidly and openly (tho' perhaps unmercifully) declare his sentiments to the World without dreading the censure of any Man. I am further Authorized to invite our COMMANDER IN CHIEF

OF THE SNEAKER CLASS to step forth... make himself an <sup>1</sup>CRAZY JEM the Political Patriot of Mercer or what ever other name the SNEAKER may be pleased to style him, will meet him the said SNEAKER on what grounds he pleases and submit to the *Candid World* which is the greater Patriot, whether it is he who would promote unaniuity to his Country who looks forward to the happy rising glory of America (which as yet has been to toed and fro without a Rudder) and ardently wishes a firm connexion with our brethren of the Eastern States as the only means to avoid Centuries of Conision or He who would take any steps-- Plunge his bleeding Country into any difficulties--go any lengths--look unconcerned on--feel nothing but that he had gained some pecuniary post or gratified some favorite pursuit the *faulious offspring of Ambition*.

I am Mr. Printe

yours &c

## CRITICUS

TO POPLICOLA

GIR.

As I intend to make some observations on some parts of your pieces No. 1 and No. 2, I shall endeavour to confine my self principally to the matter contained in said pieces. In your piece No. 1, you seem to have preferred the character of an infant, but in a few weeks when you write No. 2 your growth must have been so quick in your own conceit, that you exceed Goliath as you are able to attack two at once. Such great writers as yourself seems to degrade the characters of others, who differ with your self in sentiments, as the most effectual means to quash every sentiment which differs from yours; therefore it is to be presumed you would wish to prevent, if possible, any person from publishing any sentiments which differ from yours, as they are to expect to receive some scurility from you "desperate indeed must be the cause when its advocates are driven to such shallow ridiculous devices". In your piece No. 2 you profess to have one fixed principle disregarding consequences, you pursue your course without hope of reward or fear of punishment, and never intend to re-

*A Petition of a number of REAL Cornplanters in the District of Kentucky, humblye sweweth.*

THAT where's some person, his real name and place of abode to us is unknown, have published two pieces in the Kentucky Gazette, calling himself as we suppose in a fictitious manner, a Cornplanter, as thinking or looking upon that occupation best suited, or at least have pointed that met to cloke his ignorance, butin so doing he have brought our occupation to shame and disgrace, we do not expect unless that booby of a Cornplanter can be blenched, ever to reprise our former credit again; it is now become a byword, that when any thing is said or done foolishly, the answer is, "why you are as great a fool as the Cornplanter." The consequence is, that a number is turned Tobacco planters, rather than undergo such disgrace any longer; in justification of ourselves we dare say that he hath to his own acknowledgment changed siles already, that being the case, he is more likely to be a Powdermaker, a Chimney sweeper or a Blue ayer, sooner than a Cornplanter. He goes still farther, and says, we may expect to hear from him a third, fourth and fifth time, if that is to be the case, we humbly pray that he may come forth in his true colours. Now the humble prayer of your petitioners is, that some capable persons from your judicious body may stand forth, and endeavour to bury the quack of a Cornplanter's name in oblivion; And your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

write) it is recent in our minds when this treason  
act came out, and was published in this District of  
Columbia for a separation came to hand, it was given as  
a reason by some of our Politicians that we ought to sepa-  
rate, because if we refused a separation then we should  
not have the liberty afterwards, as we might discover by  
the treason act which so immediately followed the act  
for a separation.

This great writer can tell us now, that this law does not effect us; that it was made for the people at Malibria, as for a law which decides it to be treason for any people to set up a Government within the limits of Virginia, without the assent of the Legislature, does not affect us in Kentucky, although we are a part of Virginia, you who seem to take the liberty to say what you please whether truth or falsehood, what is it you would not say to blind the understandings of the public, if you could thereby effect your designs. Thus the few fallacies and phantoms of yours I hope will not frighten me out of my wise policies I trust you will be disengaged with me.

be no way to avert all the evils which ignorance, pre-  
judice or vicious design may labour to draw down  
upon us," the publication of the treason all did not  
very well please those hot headed separatists, who  
wished to revolt from the Union of the United States  
and it was intended for a gentle check to those Gentlemen, it would have been easy for the last convention  
on to have positioned the assembly of Virginia "to  
alter their acts and resolutions relative to the sub-  
ject, as to render them conformable to the provisions  
made in the Federal Constitution, to the end that  
no impediment may be in the way of the speedy ac-  
complishment of that important business" agreeable  
to recommendation of congress; and I suppose if the  
resolves had been formed agreeable thereto, no alarm  
would have taken place with the people at large, in  
their dissatisfaction, and I believe a large majority  
of the convention did not w<sup>t</sup> b<sup>e</sup> w<sup>t</sup> to pursue a separation  
any other way than with the consent of Virginia and  
Congress; yet there were sufficient reasons for the di-  
satisfaction of the people, as there were some lead-  
ing characters publicly shewed a disposition to affirm  
a separation, without the concurrence of Virginia and  
congress, and the resolves gave such an unlimited  
power to the next convention without referring to the  
recommendation of Congress or petitioning the As-  
sembly of Virginia to alter their acts for our sepa-  
ration. I am of opinion we might do tolerable well  
with or without a separation, provided the people of  
the District, the legislature of Virginia and Con-  
gress were agreed, and in order to decide on the will  
of the people of the Dist<sup>t</sup>, there ought to be som-  
e way then to decide on it in Convention; because  
nowwithstanding the Convention may have the matter  
more fully investigated than the people at large, and  
possibly might form a better opinion; yet their deci-  
sion may not be agreeable to the will of the people.  
If a Constitution was formed in such a manner as to  
give the freemen a right to fix the pay of all offi-  
cers of note in the State, including the Legis-  
lature Executive and Judiciary, I am inclined to  
believe it would so raze a willingness in the common  
people for a separation, and lessen the great anxiety  
of some others, there would be very little difference  
in sentiments respecting a separation.

*An Inhabitant of KENTUCKE*

POETRAT.

From the London Chronicle.

# A SOLILOQUY on DEATH.

By Miss S.

To die, is but to take a last farewell  
Of life, and all its transient cares.  
To close our eyes, and shut out day forever.  
Thus much we know: And that this frail existence  
Shall to its sister earth again return,  
To pulverize, and be dissolved to nought.  
To die---(however awful seems the found)  
Is but to lay us peaceful down to rest,  
Sink into sleep, and waken in ETERNITY.

Whence then proceeds this coward fear of death,  
These conscience working pangs that plague us all,  
And make us sink, ev'n to the grave it self,  
At the bare mention?--Has not that **GREAT CAUSE**,  
The **ETERNAL ONE**, whose wisdom cannot err,  
From the beginning of the earliest time,  
Declar'd, that man and all his race should die?  
'Tis the essential passport that must bring  
(No matter when, or how, or soon, or late)  
All nature to that never ending state,  
which immortality alone can give.

The foul then, asmidtred from above,  
Soon as it quits its lifeless clay-cold corse,  
Mounts on the borrow'd flyver plumes of heav'n,  
Thro' chequ'ring clouds, and toars above the stars.  
But oh! who dare inquire its fate decreed?  
For Heav'n that knowledge interdicts to man,  
And stupifys the busy, wand'ring fense,  
That may attempt this secret to explore,

A decorative horizontal border element featuring a repeating pattern of stylized floral and geometric motifs, including small flowers, leaves, and abstract shapes, rendered in a light beige or cream color.

## AN E C D O T E

Of the late King of Prussia.

It is said that Frederick was an excellent judge of men, and knew perfectly well how to appraise their merits. Nevertheless, a great many instances may be mentioned, in which he was mistaken. Before the celebrated General Laudon entered into the army of the late Empress Queen, he offered his services to Frederick. "I do not like that man's countenance," said the King and rejected him. He had reason to regret it.

**EIGHT DOLLARS**

REWARD  
ABOUT the twenty fourth Inst. at night, the Gaol door of Fayette County was broke open, by which means sundry prisoners have escaped. I will give the above reward to any person or persons that will give information who the offenders are, so that such incendiaries may be brought to punishment. The above reward will be given when the Felon is convicted. R. PATTERSON. Sheriff.  
OB 1829

WHERES I gave my note under seal  
for £<sup>50</sup> Virginia currency on the  
12th of August last to Mr. Vivian Goodlow  
payable on demand, which I am informed  
he offers to dispose of, as the considera-  
tion for which said note was given can-  
not be procured, and if even had as I  
have an obligation from Mr. Goodlow of  
the same date not to sue, or assign the note  
and to receive payments in the manner  
expressed in said obligation, it will not be  
safe for any person to take an assignment  
of it, as I am determined without Mr.  
Goodlow establishes to me the property  
dealt for, I will not pay a penny more  
than I have done, and then according to  
contract. S. IRWIN

Danville November 1 1788.

WANUS ENADLOMAN

A Young man that can write a good hand, is well versed in Book-keeping and Accompts, and can be well recommended: Inquire of the Printers.